

CLAIMS

1. A nanocarbon production apparatus comprising:
 - a target holding unit which holds a sheet-like or rod-shaped graphite target;
 - a light source which irradiates a surface of said graphite target with light;
 - a moving unit which moves one of said graphite target held by said target holding unit and said light source relative to the other to move an irradiation position of said light in the surface of said graphite target; and
- 10 a collecting unit for collecting carbon vapor evaporated from the graphite target by irradiation with light, as nanocarbon
2. An nanocarbon production apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said moving unit is configured to move the irradiation position of said light while substantially keeping an irradiation angle constant at said irradiation position in the surface of said graphite target.
3. An nanocarbon production apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said moving unit is configured to move the irradiation position of said light while causing said graphite target located at a point irradiated with said light to disappear, said graphite target.
4. An nanocarbon production apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising a control unit which controls action of said moving unit or said light source such that power density of said light irradiated

to the surface of said graphite target is kept constant.

5. A nanocarbon production apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said moving unit moves said graphite target held by said target holding unit in a translational manner.

6. A nanocarbon production apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said graphite target is configured to drive it by installing an endless belt-shaped graphite target is between a pair of rollers, and rotating said roller with said moving unit.

7. A nanocarbon production apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said graphite target is a sheet-like graphite target wound about a rotating body, and said moving unit is configured to push out said graphite target released from said rotating body toward the direction
5 of irradiation position of said light while rotates said rotating body.

8. A nanocarbon production apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said nanocarbon is carbon nanohorn aggregates.

9. A method of producing a nanocarbon comprising:
vaporizing carbon vapor from a sheet-like or rod-shaped graphite target by irradiating a surface of said graphite target with light while moving an irradiation position of the light; and
5 collecting said carbon vapor to obtain nanocarbon.

10. A method of producing a nanocarbon according to claim 9, further comprising:

irradiating the surface of said graphite target with said light such that an irradiation angle is substantially kept constant to the
5 surface of said graphite target.

11. A method of producing a nanocarbon according to claim 9, the irradiation position of said light is moved in the surface of said graphite target while said graphite target is caused to disappear at a point irradiated with said light.

12. A method of producing a nanocarbon according to claim 9, wherein said nanocarbon is carbon nanohorn aggregates.